

# **Transportation Survey**

Audience Response System

# How did you get to the meeting today?

1. Drove
2. Walked
3. Biked
4. Rode the bus
5. Flew here by plane



# Answer\*

- The slides noted with an \* were not in the original presentation. They have been added to represent discussion which occurred after each survey question.
- No correct answer

**Driving is the most popular mode of personal transport in Michigan. What mode is 2nd most popular?**

1. Bike

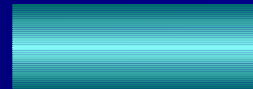
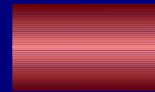
2. Bus

3. Carpool/Vanpool

4. Train

5. Plane

6. Walking

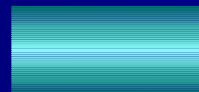


# Answer\*

- The correct answer is 6, walking.
- According to the MI Travel Counts household surveys, walking is the 2<sup>nd</sup> most popular mode of transportation in Michigan, particularly in small cities.
- Walking trips account for about 4% of total trips taken in Michigan.

# Agree or disagree: Travelers & shippers should pay more for transportation during periods of high demand.

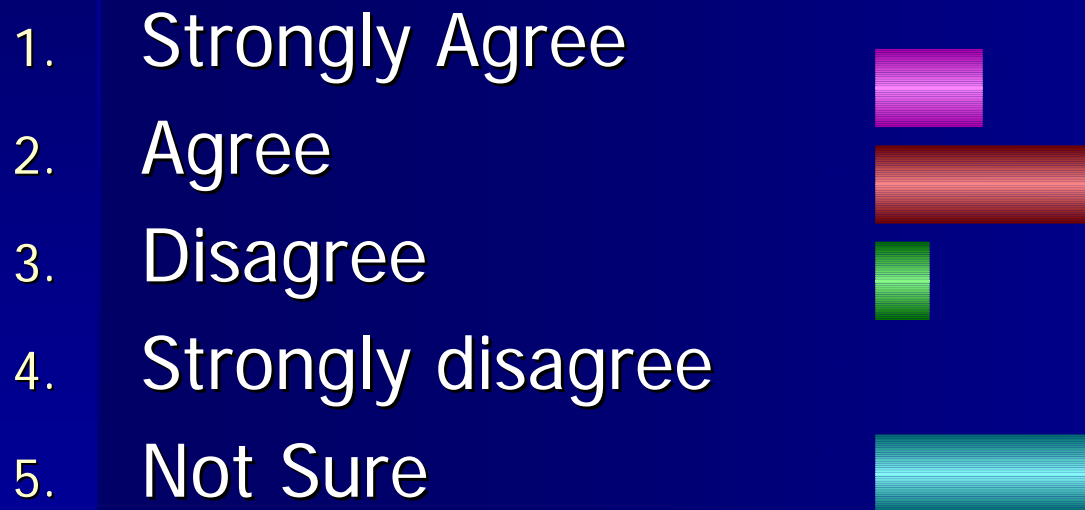
1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Not Sure



# Answer\*

- No correct answer.
- Road tolls that vary with demand are just one of several new user-fee designs made possible by technology. This new technology is being explored around the country and the world.

# Truck diesel tax & registration fees should be distributed the same way as motor fuel taxes & auto registration fees.



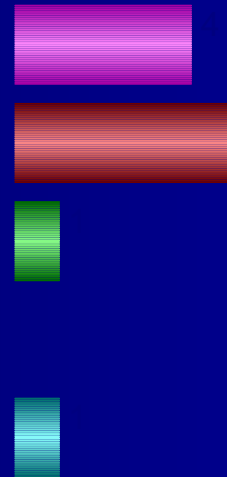


# Answer\*

- No correct answer.
- Car owners' and truck operators' user fees are currently distributed the same way
- ...including distribution to jurisdictions with some local streets that are closed to trucks.

# Government has an obligation to ensure mobility options & access to jobs, education, & health care for all residents.

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Not sure



# Answer\*

- No correct answer.
- Per the 2000 U.S. census, nearly 22% of Detroit households are without autos.
- Statewide, nearly 8% of households are without autos..
- While in Chicago, 28% of households are without autos; Illinois as a whole has nearly 12% of households without autos.

**For Michigan to succeed economically, we must have a first-rate transportation system.**

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Not sure

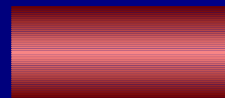


# Answer\*

- No correct answer.
- While not usually the deciding factor, transportation is one factor that relocating companies consider.
- 27% of North America's land-based trade travels through Michigan's highway border crossings.

# Controls on travel & shipping are needed to reduce carbon emissions & improve air quality.

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Not Sure



# Answer\*

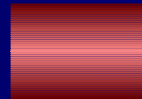
- No correct answer.
- In Michigan, 24% of carbon emissions are created by the transportation sector.
- Transportation carbon emissions are also predicted to grow more than emissions for utilities over the next twenty years.

**On a cost per pound basis,  
which mode is the least  
expensive to move freight?**

1. Truck



2. Rail



3. Air

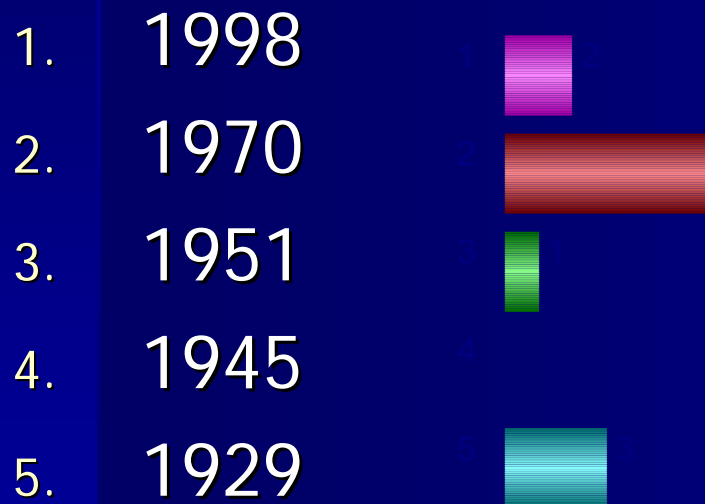




# Answer\*

- The correct answer is Rail.
- The American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) reports that it costs
  - 2.5 to 3 cents per pound to move goods by rail
  - 5-10 cents per pound to move goods by truck
  - \$1.50 per pound to move goods by air.

**The state motor fuel tax was last increased in 1997. When do you think the last increase to the aviation fuel tax was enacted?**



# Answer\*

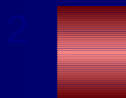
- This is a trick question. The aviation fuel tax has not been increased since it was first enacted in 1929. It is 3 cents per gallon.
- Since 1945, commercial air carriers have received a 50% rebate on the aviation fuel taxes they pay in Michigan.

# How many states have a per gallon tax on aviation gasoline that is lower than Michigan's?

1. None



2. 6



3. 11



4. 18



5. 26

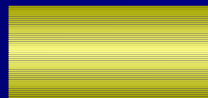
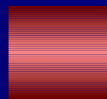


# Answer\*

- The correct answer is # 3, 11 states.
- Some charge more than 20 cents per gallon, others have no aviation gasoline tax at all. (This is for general aviation aircraft.)
- 12 states have lower per gallon (or no) taxes on jet fuel and 2 others are the same as Michigan. (Michigan charges the same 3 cents per gallon tax on both types of fuel)

# How much does the typical Michigan driver pay in taxes and user fees for transportation?

1. 1.2¢ per mile
2. 2.5¢ per mile
3. 5.5¢ per mile
4. 10.5¢ per mile
5. 12.5¢ per mile



# Answer\*

- The correct answer is 2.5 cents per mile!
  - This includes all state and federal user fees and taxes (calculated based on average vehicle use of 15,000 mi per year, 20 mpg, existing 37 cents state and federal fuel taxes, and average vehicle registration cost. Gasoline sales tax is not included; because it doesn't go to roads)
- By comparison, most toll roads charge 17 to 25 cents per mile.

# How much does a transit rider in Flint contribute, on average, toward the cost of her trip?

1. 10.5¢ per mile
2. 25.3¢ per mile
3. 36.3¢ per mile
4. 50.8¢ per mile
5. \$1.25 per mile



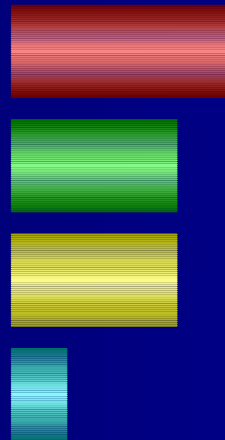


# Answer\*

- The correct answer is 36.3 cents per mile!
  - This includes fixed route bus service and takes into account the current base fare.
- In Grand Rapids, the average contribution for The Rapid is about 35 cents per mile.
- Of 79 transit agencies in Michigan providing service, 52 are supported in part with local millage. The rest receive some other form of local funding, such as a general fund contribution from the county.

# How much does a typical 80,000-lb. 5-axle truck pay to travel in Michigan?

1. 8.3¢ per mile
2. 15.7¢ per mile
3. 18.6¢ per mile
4. 25.5¢ per mile
5. 30.5¢ per mile

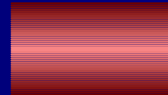
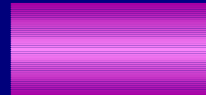


# Answer\*

- The correct answer is 8 1/3 cents per mile.
  - This includes all state and federal user fees and vehicle taxes (calculation based on 80,000 semi, 6 mpg, operating 500 miles/day, 250 days per year)
- I-94 and I-75 carry 12,500 and 16,100 trucks/day at the state's southern border.
  - That's one-third and one-quarter of the total volume on those freeways.
- On rural I-94, every third vehicle is a truck.

# How much does a 164,000-lb. 11-axle truck pay to travel in Michigan?

1. 8.3¢ per mile
2. 15.7¢ per mile
3. 18.6¢ per mile
4. 25.5¢ per mile
5. 30.5¢ per mile

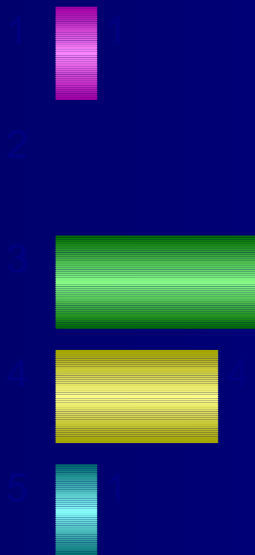


# Answer\*

- The correct answer is 15.7 cents per mile.
  - calculation based on 164,000 semi, 4 mpg, operating 250 miles/day, 250 days per year
- Michigan allows the heaviest trucks in the nation, 164,000 pounds, but requires more axles to distribute that weight appropriately.
- These very heavy vehicles account for fewer than 5% of the trucks on the road.

# How much does it cost to register the average general aviation aircraft in Michigan?

1. \$39
2. \$95
3. \$119
4. \$275
5. \$995



# Answer\*

- The correct answer is \$39.
- Michigan's aircraft registration fee is 1¢ per pound, and has not changed in 20 years.
- Manufacturing methods and materials have generally lowered the weight of general aviation aircraft. This year, the average cost to register was \$39 for 3,900 pounds.
- All passenger airlines are exempt from the registration fee.

# On average, how much does it cost to register a car in Michigan?



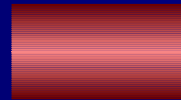


# Answer\*

- The correct answer is \$104.
  - a statistical average based on total revenue collected divided by the total number of registered vehicle
- Michigan actually boasts 1.1 private motor vehicles per licensed driver.

# What do you think is the biggest challenge for Michigan's transportation system in the future?

1. Mobility
2. Funding
3. Integration
4. Safety



# Answer\*

- No right answer
- Unless maybe it is all of the above.

# Elements of a “good” set of recommendations

See handout

# Chairperson Remarks

# Public Comment

# **See you next time!**

April 21, 2008

The Rapid Station

Grand Rapids